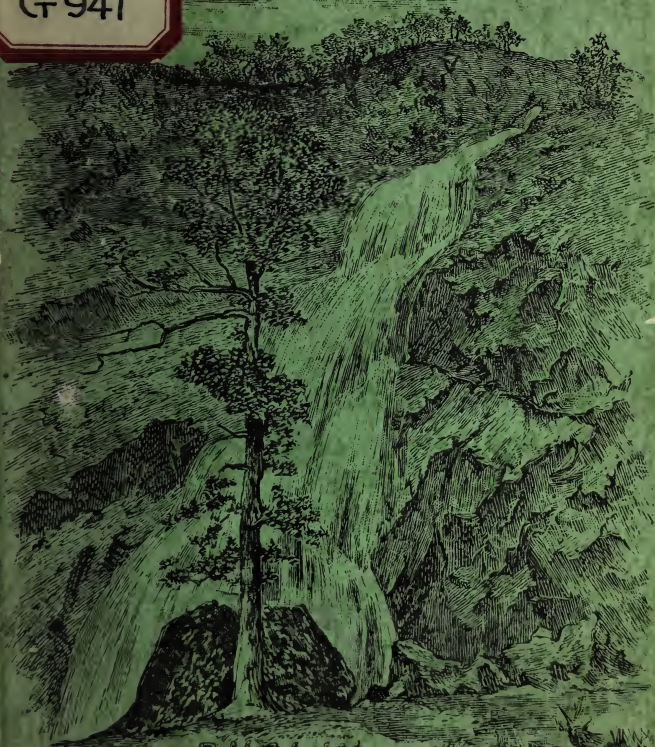


GUIDE TO BRAY

AND ITS
VICINITY.

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Attendants, always ready for

Servants of the Hotel are paid ample
sitors for gratuities.

30th September, between the Hotel

From MAY to OCTOBER.

TOURIST TICKETS

From DUBLIN to KILLARNEY and BACK

Will be issued by the Trains which run direct to Killarney,
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			<i>First Class.</i>	<i>Second Class.</i>
Single Ticket for One Passenger,	...	£2 10 0	£2 0 0	
Do. Two Passengers,	...	4 10 0	3 12 0	
Do. Three "	...	6 7 6	5 2 0	
Do. Four "	...	8 0 0	6 8 0	
Do. Five "	...	9 7 6	7 10 0	
Do. Six "	...	10 10 0	8 8 0	
Do. Seven "	...	11 7 6	9 2 0	
Do. Eight "	...	12 0 0	9 12 0	

Available for Return on any day within One Calendar Month.

The time of these Tickets can be extended upon the terms stated in the Company's Tourist Programme.

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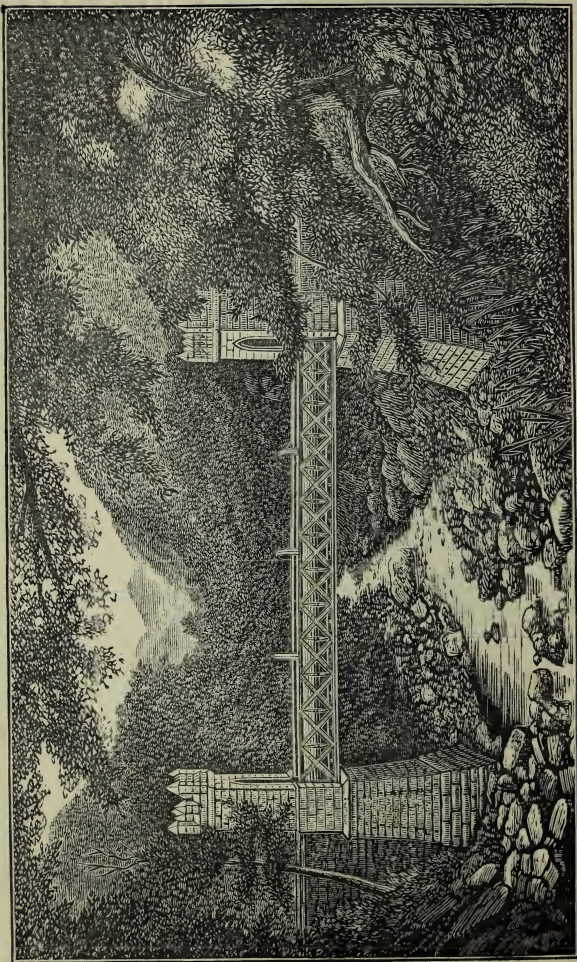
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GUIDE TO BRAY *Dublin*

AND THE

Picturesque Scenery in its Vicinity.



VARTRY VIADUCT IN THE DARGLE.

A
GUIDE TO BRAY

AND THE

Picturesque Scenery in its Vicinity,

CO. WICKLOW.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF THE TOWNSHIP COMMISSIONERS.

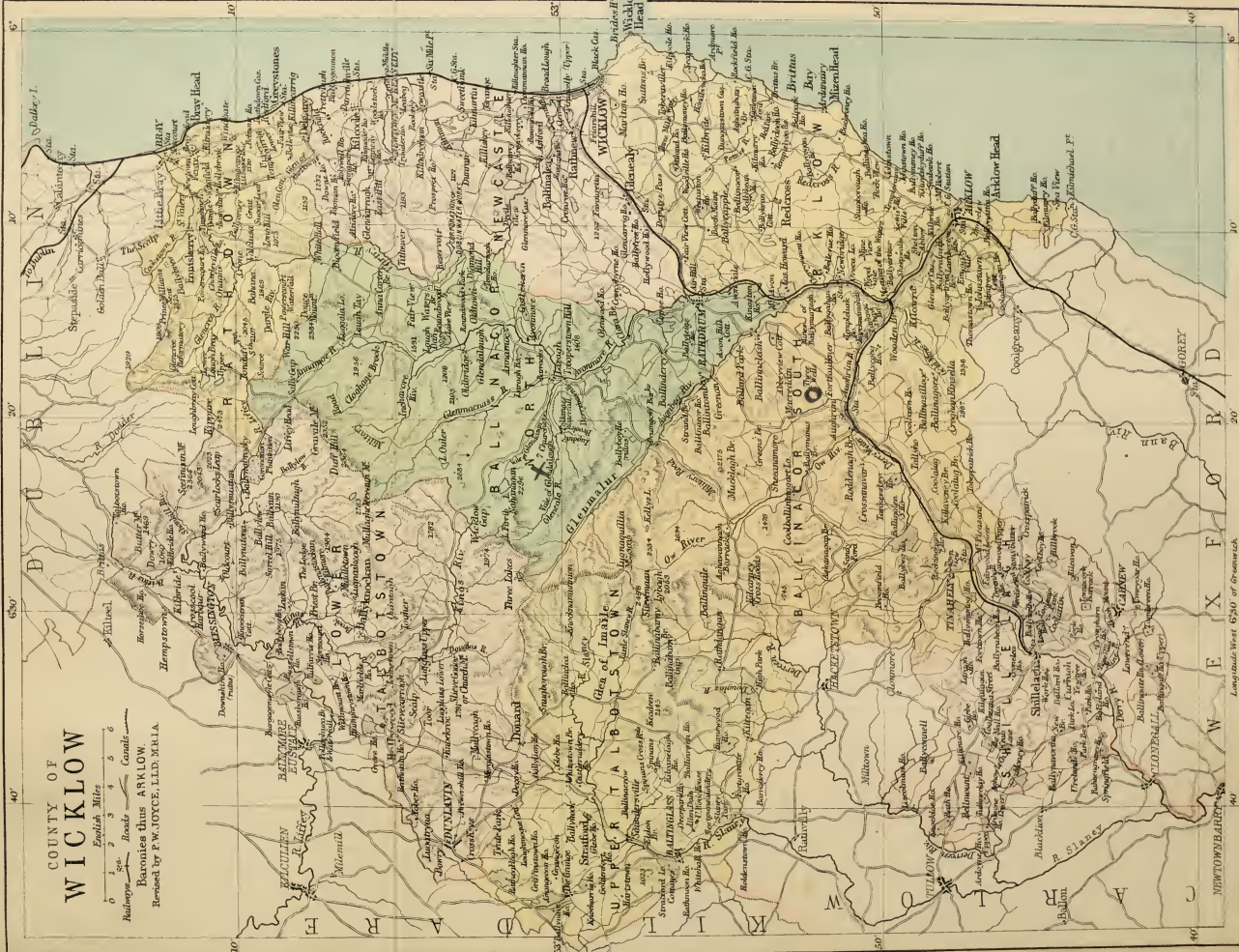
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WICKLOW

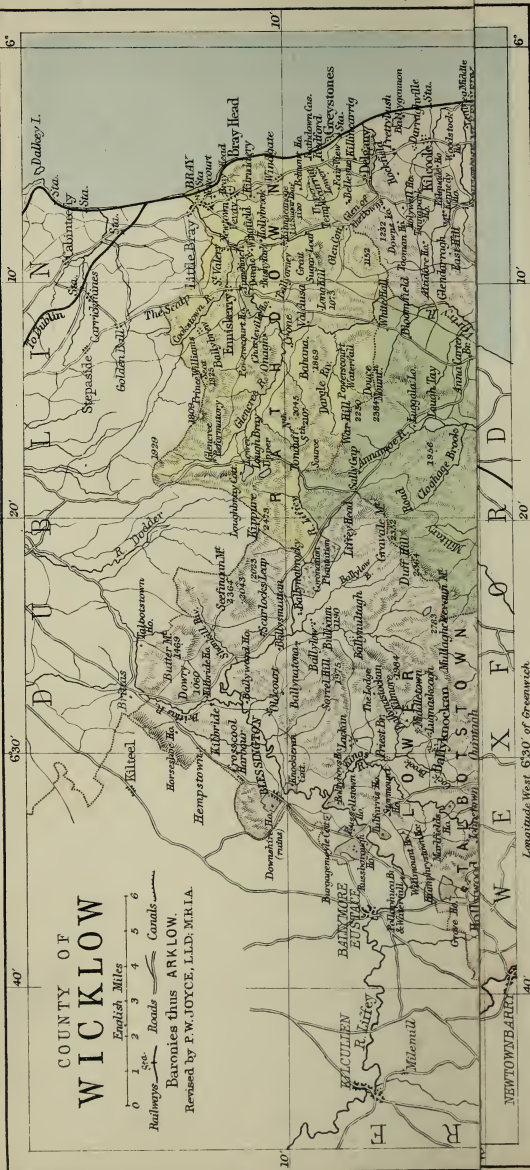
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Revised by P.W. JOYCE, L.L.D. M.R.I.A.

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COUNTY OF

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A GUIDE TO BRAY.



It is not proposed in this little work to write a history of Bray, which would involve to some extent writing a history of Ireland itself, but to call the attention of those who reside at a distance to some of the numerous attractions of this enchanting locality, and give useful information to some who, while looking about the world each year for a place to spend their vacation or spare time, may not be aware of the many advantages possessed by Bray as a place of recreation and a health resort, and assist them when here in exploring its surrounding scenery and attractions without trouble or loss of time.

Bray is a Station on the Wicklow Railway, and is situate twelve miles south of Dublin, on the Eastern Coast of Ireland, opposite to the Coast of Wales, which is easily discernible in fine weather from the grand old headland adjacent to the town,

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which rises to a height of 800 feet above the sea. English and Scottish tourists have only to consult their local railway guides to ascertain the cost of a trip from their own locality to Dublin, and add one or two shillings to it for the additional run to Bray. It can be reached from England either by the North-Western Railway boats, which come into Dublin, or by the City of Dublin Mail Steamers, which come to Kingstown, which is six miles from Dublin, on the route to Bray. And from Scotland the tourist can come either by the short sea passage, *viâ* Belfast to Dublin, or enjoy a most delightful trip on sea the entire way from Greenock.

The name of Bray is said by some to be derived from Breagh, brother to the hero Edar, who flourished in the ninth century; but probably Dr. Joyce is more correct in deriving it from the Irish word Bri (Bree), or the Scotch word Brae, signifying a hill or rising ground.

Bray and the district about it have been the theatre of many of the sanguinary battles with the ancient Irish; but for the particulars of these, and of the early annals of the place, we must refer the curious reader to more pretentious volumes. It is enough to state here that the town of Bray has a history of its own more ancient than the Norman Conquest, and possibly more touching and entertaining than many of the subjects which fill up the

principal chapters of English or Scottish history, if it only had its historian or poet to chronicle the events.

For centuries the town of Bray had been almost forgotten, even in Ireland, and until within the last thirty years the name of the county of Wicklow or the town of Bray was scarcely known to the English or foreign tourist; and yet this county of Wicklow has been, especially of late years, and is at the present time, the most beautiful and peaceful of all the counties of Ireland, possessing in its compass, and within easy reach of the town of Bray, the most delightful and enchanting scenery in the empire. The town is surrounded by scenery of surpassing beauty and grandeur. Open on one side to the sea, bounded to the south by the noble promontory of Bray Head, and more inland by the Sugar Loaf mountains; westward overlooking the Valley of Diamonds, with an almost endless variety of hill and dale; to the north the beautiful sands of Killiney, and the Sound and Island of Dalkey; and the entire panorama backed in the distance towards the north, west, and south by the Dublin and Wicklow mountains.

But to come to more business-like particulars, we give below a description of the township and its surroundings, and of the various excursions which are open to the visitor; and, to become still more

practical, the reader will find here all the various necessary requirements of a tourist; and if others whose numerous "responsibilities" involve slower progress and demand houses to live in for stated periods, all can be supplied without limit. Suffice it to say, that Bray, and the counties of Wicklow and Dublin, which surround it, afford a most satisfactory place of sojourn for the traveller, of recreation and healthful enjoyment for the visitor, and of residence, either temporary or permanent, for those whose desires or tastes prompt them to a more lengthened stay in this charming district; and its proximity to Dublin, the metropolis of Ireland, makes it still more convenient and desirable.

Before mentioning the attractions which surround Bray, we may refer shortly to the town itself. It is situate on the river of the same name, partly in the county Dublin, and principally in the county of Wicklow.

In a very few years it has risen from its long sleep into pleasant activity, and its population has increased from some hundreds to over six thousand.

The township is now under the control of a Board of fifteen Commissioners, elected by the ratepayers. It possesses numerous places of Public Worship, comprising nearly all the Christian denominations, and its Schools, both male and female, afford the means of first-class education for the children of

people of every rank in life. It has some of the largest and finest hotels in the whole of Ireland, managed upon the most modern and enlightened system, and its numerous cleanly and comfortable private residences afford to those who wish to prolong their stay in the place all the advantages afforded by the most modern and fashionable English or Scottish watering-places or health resorts. The markets will be found to be most comprehensive and reasonable in every respect. All kinds of family requisites are procurable on the spot on the most reasonable terms, and in a manner and form equal to the metropolis. The various and attractive mercantile establishments are conducted in first-class style, and on terms which will compare most favourably with other places of fashionable resort. Sea-bathing of the best quality is procurable on a very low scale, under the supervision and control of the township commissioners ; and the amusements, consisting of military bands, flower shows, &c., are supplied by a voluntary committee of residents and visitors, who provide, by private subscriptions, for three or four military bands each week, the attendance at which is quite free. These bands play on the Esplanade—a grassy enclosure extending nearly a mile along the seashore in front of the town, and in connection with which a magnificent sea wall and promenade are in course of construction,

under the supervision of the township commissioners and their engineer, Mr. Comber, C.E., which, when completed, will be one of the handsomest sea-side promenades in the kingdom.

It is in contemplation to establish ornamental gardens for the recreation of the visitors and residents, and to extend and remodel the magnificent walk round Bray Head, which is nearly three miles in length.

The principal public buildings in Bray are the palatial hotels, known as Breslin's Royal Marine and the International, besides which there is the Bray Head Hotel, situate at the entrance to Bray Head, on the sea-shore, and "The Royal," situate in the Main Street. With the latter hotel are associated most of the old traditions of the place connected with "the good old coaching days." Besides these, there are some first-class boarding-houses. There is also an excellent club at Bray, which, although particular as to its members, is open to visitors of good social position on temporary arrangements.

The places of worship consist of the two Episcopalian churches, Christ Church and St. Paul's; the former being a modern handsome edifice, now the parish church, the other the old parish church, and now a chapel of ease. There are also two Roman Catholic churches in different parishes, a

Presbyterian church, a Wesleyan Methodist church, with meeting-places for the Society of Friends and The Brethren and others. There is a Loretto convent, situate on a commanding eminence overlooking the town and beach. There is also a large coastguard station, and a courthouse, where quarter sessions and magistrates' courts are held at stated intervals. In the tower of Christ Church is a peal of eight bells, lately erected by Messrs. Taylor of Loughborough, at an expense of over £1,100. The Roman Catholic church in the Main street also contains a very fine-toned bell, and there is a magnificent bell on the hill at the convent, but its merits are comparatively unknown from the fact of its being hung too close to the ground.

There are also two very picturesque little churches (Episcopalian) within walking distance of Bray—Crinken on the Dublin road, and Kilbride on the Herbert road, towards the Dargle.

A notice of the public buildings of Bray would be incomplete without mentioning a magnificent town-hall and public market, which have recently been opened, and which were erected and finished at the sole cost of Lord and Lady Brabazon, at the expense of nearly £7,000. This hall, which has no equal in Ireland, should be seen by the visitor, to appreciate its architectural beauty, and the good taste displayed by the noble donors, and their

architect, Mr. Deane. This hall is the place of meeting of the Township Commissioners, and the place of assembly for all concerts and musical entertainments. On the county of Dublin side of the river is an immense "People's Park," which has recently been laid out and planted with ornamental trees and shrubs by Lord and Lady Brabazon. This park is free to all.

Our note of the town would also be incomplete should we forget "the Irish jaunting car." This vehicle is peculiar to the Emerald Isle, and its advantages and glories have been sung by poets at various times, but nowhere in the country has the "outside car" attained such a point of excellence, and nowhere is it horsed in such perfect form and taste as in the town of Bray. The Bray cars will bear comparison with any outside cars in Ireland, and the horses which work them are not excelled, and scarcely equalled, by any post-horses in the world; and the excellence of these conveyances, and the natural courtesy and wit of the "jarvies" who drive them, are amongst some of the most pleasing recollections of this place.

Bray is called by its ardent admirers "the Brighton of Ireland." Upon the merits of its claim to that title we do not wish to descant. No doubt Brighton has many practical advantages which do not belong to Bray; but we fear-

lessly assert, that the natural advantages of Bray, derived from its position, its proximity to the metropolis, and the varied beauty of its surrounding scenery, confer on it a title to pre-eminence which Brighton or Scarborough, or other much sought-after English watering-places, can never attain to ; and if after this bold assertion there is any doubt in the mind of any one, we can only say—come here, and judge for yourselves.

Amongst the surrounding attractions we may mention the following :—

BRAY HEAD.—Situate within a short distance from the town From it is obtained a most admirable view ; embracing to the north Killiney Bay, Howth, and the Mourne Mountains in the County Down ; to the west the town of Bray, backed by the Sugar Loaves and Shankhill Mountain ; and to the south Wicklow Head. The Welsh mountains are sometimes discernible on the horizon, in clear weather. In the neighbourhood of Bray are Kilruddery, the noble mansion of the Earl of Meath, built in the Elizabethan style, and situated in a beautifully undulating park ; besides Bray demesne, Old Court, with the ruin of De Riddesford's Castle, in the pleasure-grounds ; Hollybrook, another Elizabethan mansion, the residence of Sir Geo. F. Hodson, Bart. ; Wingfield ; and at the other end of

the Glen of the Downs, the seat of P. Latouche, Esq. A splendid view of Bray may be had from the Head over the Bray Head Hotel, and a still more enlarged and pleasing view may be had from old Conna Hill, the residence of Phineas Riall, Esq., and from the hill at the rere of it known as "Katty Gollagher," which is a corruption of Carrick Ollaghan or Ollahan's Rock. This hill is within easy walking distance of the town.

The Dargle and Powerscourt, as also the Scalp, may be conveniently visited from Bray. A description of these places will be found below.

From Bray the railway continues to Wicklow and Wexford.

BRAY TO THE DARGLE, POWERSCOURT, GLEN OF THE DOWNS, &c.

Dargle; Enniskerry; Powerscourt Demesne; Waterfall; Glencree; Lough Bray; Sally Gap; Luggala; Lough Tay; Ballinastoe Inn; Glen of the Downs. In all about thirty miles.

The tourist making Bray his headquarters will find abundant amusement in excursions which may be made from that place. The above-mentioned places may be visited at different times, or if necessary, the entire excursion may be accomplished in

one day by car. Soon after leaving Bray, the Dargle is entered on foot, and followed to Enniskerry* (three miles), and Powerscourt, where the cars should be in waiting ; from Powerscourt a good road proceeds to the Waterfall, and through Glencree, to the barrack of that name, from which Lough Bray may be visited, and the military road taken as far as Sally Gap, where, instead of going right on, we take the road to the left, and passing Luggala Lodge and Lough Tay, join the Enniskerry and Roundwood road, about two and a quarter miles from the latter place. This road must be then followed northwards for nearly a mile and a-half, when we turn at a right angle to the east, and reach Ballinastoe, where refreshments may be procured. From here we pursue our journey to Hermitage and Glendalvagh, situate to the north of Newtownmountkennedy, and thence by the Glen of the Downs to Bray. The distance in all will be nearly thirty miles. Those who wish to see the Glen of the Downs without extending the journey may drive direct thither from Bray. The Waterfall and Demesne of Powerscourt may also have one entire day devoted to them by those who don't require to rush through their enjoyment.

* Cars wait here from Powerscourt, for which a pass should be obtained beforehand from the agency here — Hotel, Powerscourt Arms.

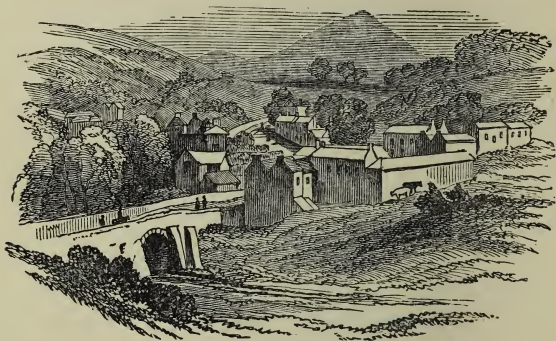
THE DARGLE.—This name is applied to a long glen, through which the river Dargle flows, until it meets Enniskerry river, and thenceforth the united pair form Bray river. The river Dargle takes its rise in Crockan Pond, a hill 1770 feet high, and situated about six or seven miles from Enniskerry. On its way it skirts the war hill, 2250, and comes close to the Roundwood high-road, where one of its tributaries, forming Powerscourt Waterfall, tumbles wildly down the mountain side. The river flows north through the old Deer Park of Powerscourt, and on leaving it becomes the boundary between the seats of Lords Monck and Powerscourt. Mr. Grattan's property of Tinnehinch is next enlivened by it, where the vale suddenly contracts into a narrow ravine. The length of the glen is about a mile, and the height of some portions of the enclosing wall of rocks exceeds 300 feet. These precipitous rocks are, moreover, beautifully clothed with native wild wood and graceful fern. Many parties prefer to enter the glen at the lower end, and leave it at the upper, and not a few will prefer spending the entire summer day in such a shady retreat, particularly if the heat be oppressive on the roads.

The view of the Glen from above is exceedingly beautiful ; exhibiting a rare combination of rugged rock, foliage of every tint and form, and the silvery

stream underneath. It is a fine example of a wooded ravine, and is exceedingly beautiful. The banks on either side, particularly on the right bank of the river, rise in some places to the height of 300 feet, the slopes being completely covered with the loveliest and greenest woods. It is like some of the more wooded glens of the Scottish streams, but softer and richer. Perhaps it comes nearest the character of the Wye, but is on a smaller scale. The river that flows through it is inconsiderable, but large enough to yield the charms both of sight and sound to the traveller, as he treads the shaded path on the brow of the steep above it. One of the best stations for a view of the Glen is known as the Lovers' Leap, situated at the head of the Glen, and easy of access from the main path. The whole, or nearly the whole of the Glen and its neighbourhood, is observable from that point.

ENNISKERRY, a place much resorted to in the summer months for the salubrity of its air and the beauty of the surrounding scenery. This prettily-built and well-kept village is entirely the property of Viscount Powerscourt, whose noble baronial residence occupies a commanding situation upon a hill about one mile further on, in the direction of Wicklow.

POWERSCOURT—Four miles from Bray, and three miles from Enniskerry (open on Mondays and Tuesdays, an order from the agency at Enniskerry required on other days) is further up the Glen. It is the property of Viscount Powerscourt. The mansion, finely placed upon a terrace, is built of granite ; it is plain, large, and truly baronial in appearance. Among the apartments, which are



ENNISKERRY.

very spacious, is the grand saloon, eighty feet by forty, where George IV. was entertained on his visit to Ireland in 1821. The land appertaining to the demesne of Powerscourt is estimated at 26,000 English acres, but the enclosed grounds do not exceed 800 acres. It has frequently changed hands since first becoming English property. De la Poer,

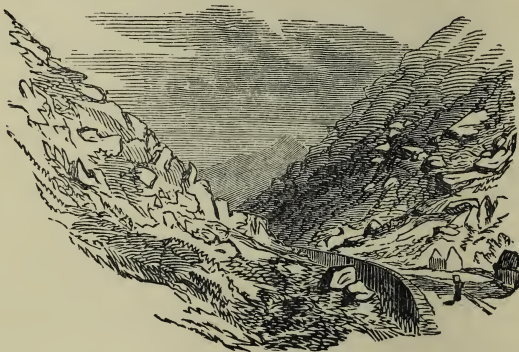
a Knight in Strongbow's company, was the first English possessor, and by him the castle was built.

In the reign of Henry VIII. the castle was taken by the fierce O'Byrnes and O'Tooles of Wicklow, and being retaken by the English, was conferred upon the Talbots. Another Irish clan, the Kavanaghs, obtained possession of it in 1556. In 1608 the property was given by James I. to Sir R. Wingfield, who was created Viscount Powerscourt in 1618.

THE WATERFALL.—Four miles from Powerscourt, and eight miles from Bray—is regarded as a splendid sight, as shown by the Illustration on our cover. When seen after heavy rain, it is indeed magnificent. In the immediate vicinity of the cascade, is a grassy nook much resorted to by pic-nic parties.

THE SCALP.—It appears as if the mountain had been torn asunder by some great natural convulsion. On either hand immense masses of granite, pile on pile, seem as if just arrested in their downward progress. The north-eastern side has of late years been planted, but as you advance, the scene becomes gradually more sterile, and the mountain sides seem actually to threaten an avalanche of granite. Beyond the Scalp, a truly magnificent view gradually opens. In front are the Great and Lesser Sugarloaf, two mountains known of old by

an Irish name, signifying the *Silver Spears*, in allusion to their peaked form and the white and silvery appearance of their barren summits. To the left is the rugged outline of *Bray Head*, beneath the shade of which some of our historians believe that St. Patrick first landed. On the extreme left is a picturesque mountain, known as *Katty Gallagher*, that having been the name of a resident who, in the year 1798, gave shelter to fugitive patriots.



THE SCALP.

TINNEHINCH HOUSE.—Half a mile from Powerscourt, on the Dargle—is the property of the descendants of the patriot and orator, Henry Grattan. The Irish Parliament, appreciating the noble exertions of this wonderful man, purchased the property for him, in order that he might end in peace a life which had been so laborious.

CHARLEVILLE, the handsome seat of Viscount Monck, closely adjoins those of Lord Powerscourt and Mr. Grattan. From this point, if time permitted, the tourist would enjoy a drive up Glencree.

GLENCREE joins the Dargle at the Wooden Bridge. At the head of the Glen will be seen Glencree Barracks—now used as a Roman Catholic Reformatory. It would be a variation of the road to send the conveyance round to Lough Bray Cottage, where, after a quiet walk up the Glen, and a visit to the Loughs Bray, upper and lower, under the Hill of Kippure (2473 feet), the tourist could join it, and then take the military road as far as Sally Gap, where, adopting the left-hand road, a wild uninhabited region is passed over to the east of Luggala and Lough Tay, and then join the road about two and a quarter miles from Roundwood. By taking this detour, the car will require to travel about twenty miles from Bray to Roundwood, instead of thirteen by the regular road.

LOUGHS BRAY, Upper and Lower, are situate on the side of the ridge of Kippure, one mile south of Glencree Barracks. The former covers an area of twenty-eight acres, at an elevation of 1453 feet above the sea. The situation of the lower lake is highly picturesque, being backed by rocks and

crags of most fantastic shapes, relieved by the beautiful rustic cottage of Lough Bray, and its cultivated grounds, which extend to the margin of the lake. Kippure rises 1450 feet above the lower lake. Continuing still onward, we pass Crokan Pond to our left, and reach

SALLY GAP, where the road to Blessington turns off at an acute angle to the right, and that to Luggala at an obtuse angle to the left, the direct military road to Laragh proceeding in a straight course before us.

BLESSINGTON is about eleven miles from Sally Gap.

A pleasant divergence of the route from Glencree to Roundwood is to take a by-path over the face of a hill to the right, until in sight of Lough Tay, and discover an extensive prospect. Far under our feet is a plantation of larches, and at the end of the nook we overlook the Annamoe River. The house, to the northern end of the lake, embosomed in trees and shrubs, and surrounded with grass sward, whose verdure contrasts strangely with the brown sterility around it, is

LUGGALA LODGE, the property of Lord Powerscourt.

LOUGH TAY receives its supply of water principally from the river Annamoe, which, just before entering it, falls down a rock close beside Luggala Lodge. It is situated about 807 feet above the sea, is circular in form, about half-a-mile in diameter, and a mile and a-half in circumference. The Glen in whose upper end this lake is placed, is about ten miles in length, extending to Laragh.

LOUGH DAN is situated two miles further down the Glen, and has an elevation of 685 feet, being 122 feet lower than Lough Tay. It is a larger lake, and receives a portion of its supply from Avonmore. This lake is surrounded with wild hills covered with heath and furze, the hill on its northern side being Knocknacloghole, 1754 feet; on the east, Slievebuck, 1581 feet. Excellent fishing can be found at Lough Dan.

ROUNDWOOD—originally named Togha—is a small hamlet, chiefly interesting to the tourist as being the reservoir for the supply of the Dublin Waterworks, which were constructed in 1863 by enclosing the waters of the Vartry. From here the tourist may return to Bray, either direct, *via* the Dargle, a distance of fourteen miles, or by Newtownmount-kennedy, through the Glen of the Downs. He may also proceed to Annamoe and the Seven Churches.

The tourist who does not follow the route by Sally Gap, but who, after visiting Powerscourt and the Waterfall, proceeds direct to the Glen of the Downs, will take the road which turns to the left round the southern base of the Sugar Loaf (1659 feet), and, passing Glen Cottage, arrive at

THE GLEN OF THE DOWNS.—The glen is about a mile and a-half in length, and 150 feet in width. For a considerable distance it runs along the foot of the Downs Mountain, which rises 1,232 feet. The sides of the glen rise somewhat abruptly to a height of about 600 feet, and, being closed with a dense covering of copsewood, a rich effect is produced. From the glen a view is obtained of the greater Sugar Loaf Mountain. There are two mountains bearing this name. The Glen of the Downs is visited for the beauties of Mr. LaTouche's demesne of Bellevue here. From the Glen of the Downs the drive back to Bray is five miles.



BRAY TO THE DEVIL'S GLEN, THE SEVEN CHURCHES, AND VALE OF OVOCA.

(*By Railway to Rathnew Station.*)

ITINERARY.

Bray by rail to Rathnew Station	...	15½ miles.
Rathnew by car to Devil's Glen	...	3½ „
Devil's Glen by car to Annamoe	...	6 „
Annamoe by car to Laragh (Seven Churches)	3 „
Laragh by car <i>viâ</i> Avonmore to Rathdrum Station	7 „
Rathdrum by car to Meeting of the Waters	4 „
Meeting of the Waters by rail, return to Bray	28 „

To accomplish the above excursion the tourist must take an early train from Bray, and proceed to Rathnew Station. There a car may be had to proceed either direct to the Devil's Glen or to the village of Ashford. Near the latter place are the classic grounds of Rosanna, where Mrs. Tighe composed the well-known poem of *Psyche*, and now the seat of Mr. Tighe. The estate is one of the best wooded in the county. Supposing we proceed direct from Rathnew to the glen, the road ascends gra-

dually, with beautiful hedgerows on either side, till the gate of Ballycurry demesne is reached (three miles). The car may pass the first gate, but at the second the traveller must alight, and proceed on foot up

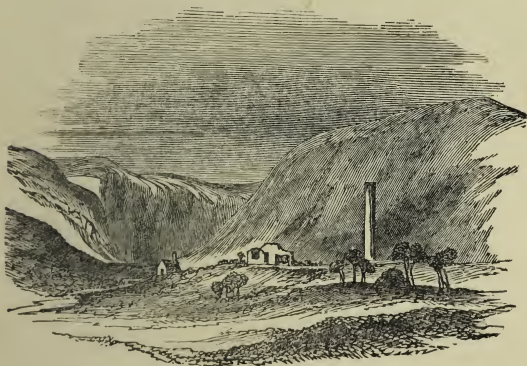
THE DEVIL'S GLEN—about a mile and a-half in length, and watered by the River Vartry, which forms a beautiful cascade at its upper extremity. The country above the waterfall is flat and dreary, and we can scarcely expect in passing over it to find such a romantic nook as that which we now refer to. The glen is somewhat like the Dargle in appearance, but more picturesque, of a more sombre cast, and on a grander scale, the rocks in some places rising 400 feet above the stream. The pathway up the glen follows the left bank of the stream. Scrambling up the side of the glen till the top of the declivity is attained, a fine prospect bursts on the view, including the fall, and in the distance the Wicklow mountains, among which Lugnaquilla (3039 feet) is the most prominent. Returning by the same path to the car in waiting, the tourist may proceed to the Seven Churches, *via* Ashford. From this a drive of seven miles will take us to the village of

ANNAMOE.—It is situated on the rivulet of the same name, which issues out of Lough Dan. Whilst

on the bridge at Annamoe, it would be well to take a look across the valley to a green knoll, about a mile distant, on which are situated

THE RUINS OF CASTLE KEVIN.—This was from time immemorial the stronghold of the O'Tooles, who, with the O'Byrnes, held the greater part of Wicklow. A little further on is the village of

LARAGH.—The village itself is beautifully situated at a spot where the vales of Laragh, Clara, and Glendalough meet. We turn to the right, through the village, passing the beautiful little property of Derrybawn, so called from the mountain under which it is situated. The road from Laragh now strikes westward for a mile and a-half, and, passing the Seven Churches on our left, we reach



GLENDALOUGH.

GLENDALOUGH.—The vale of Glendalough. The principal attraction in the vale is the mass of ruins scattered over it, known by the name of

THE SEVEN CHURCHES.—Many and curious are the traditions current concerning the founder of a seat of learning in this lonely wilderness.

THE ROUND TOWER is one of the finest of the kind in Ireland. Its height is 110 feet, and circumference 51; is built of granite and slate intermixed. Above the door are two small windows, and at the top are four more, as in that at Clondalkin.

ST. KEVIN'S KITCHEN is the most perfect ruin now standing in the vale. It is a little building 22 feet long by 15 wide. The roof is of slabs of stone. At the west end is a belfry, which may easily be mistaken for a chimney, and hence the title vulgarly applied to the building.



ST. KEVIN'S KITCHEN.

THE CATHEDRAL is situated at a short distance to the north.

OUR LADY'S CHAPEL.—Both are very small buildings, particularly the former, when we consider the imposing title it bears. They are very ancient, and Pelasgic or Cyclopean in style, and are most interesting specimens of early Irish architecture.

THE IVY CHURCH, or Trinity Church, is situated near the village of Laragh. Like the others, it is very small, and of rude construction. Beside it is a portion of a round tower.

ST. SAVIOUR'S ABBEY is situated on the Derrybawn property. On architectural points, it is undoubtedly a very interesting ruin.

THE SACRISTY is a portion of the burying-ground set aside for the repose of Catholic clergy. In the burying-ground, and indeed scattered all over the valley, are stone crosses of various sizes; one in the cemetery is made of one piece of granite eleven feet high. The ruins we have been describing are principally situated at the lower end of the

LOWER LAKE, which is about a quarter of a mile long. It is generally said by guides to be that into

which St. Patrick banished the last snakes. Half-a-mile, or a little less, above this is the

UPPER LAKE, a mile in length, and celebrated as the scene of Kathleen's death. On the south side of the lake rises Lugduff Hill, and on a craggy face of it is situated the celebrated

BED OF ST. KEVIN, to enter which has been the ambition of almost all tourists.

VALE OF CLARA, through which flows the Avonmore river, swelled by the waters of Annamoe, Glenmacnass, Glendassan, and Glendalough. Passing on to the town of

RATHDRUM, between six and seven miles from Laragh, the train can be taken, which follows the course of the river, and enters

THE VALE OF OVOC.—The mansion of Avondale, the seat of Mr. Charles S. Parnell, M.P., is passed on the right, and then appear the turrets of

CASTLE HOWARD.—“The Meeting of the Waters” is soon approached, where the Avonbeg unites with the Avonmore, and flows down the vale under the name of the Ovoca, amid projecting rocks, o'er-

hanging trees, and every adjunct to picturesque effect. About this place the national poet sung:—

“ There is not in the wide world a valley so sweet
As the vale in whose bosom the bright waters meet ;
Oh ! the last rays of feeling and life must depart
Ere the bloom of that valley shall fade from my heart.”

The valley is about eight miles in length, when we arrive at

WOODEN BRIDGE, from which the tourist may return by train direct to Bray.

There are trains with excursions from Bray to Wicklow, Wooden Bridge, Lugnaquilla, and other places.

The Monthly Pocket Time Tables, issued by the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway Company, can be had gratis, on application to any of the Station Masters along the Line.

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Bray Head Hotel ; Royal Hotel (formerly Quinn's) ;
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Rev. C. H. Irwin, assistant.

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EGLINTON ROAD.—Rev. James M. Sayers, Rev.
William Lindsay.

BRAY TOWNSHIP.

CAR FARES FROM ANY POINT WITHIN THE TOWNSHIP
BETWEEN THE HOURS OF 8 A.M. AND 10 P.M.

No.	Name of Place.	Fare for 1 or 2 Passen- gers.	Fare for 3 or 4 Passen- gers.
	A set down within the Township ...	s. d. 0 6	s. d. 1 0
	Delgany and Greystones Road.		
1	Kilruddery House ...	1 6	2 0
2	Wind Gates ...	2 0	2 6
3	Kindlestown (Redford) ...	3 0	3 6
4	Greystones (Railway Bridge) ...	3 6	4 6
5	Belmont Gate (Upper Kindlestown) ...	2 6	3 0
6	Coolnaskeagh ...	3 0	4 0
7	Mr. La Touche's North Gate ...	3 6	4 6
	Glen of the Downs Road, via Kilmacnogue.		
8	Fairy Hill, St. Helen's, or Rahan ...	1 0	1 6
9	Ballymorris (Bog Hall Corner) ...	1 6	2 0
10	Hollybrook House or Wingfield ...	2 0	2 6
11	Mr. Jameson's House (The Crosses) ...	2 6	3 0
12	Kilmacanogue ...	2 6	3 0
13	Kilmurray Gate ...	3 0	4 0
14	Red Lane corner, near Glen of the Downs ...	3 6	4 6
15	Centre of Rocky Valley, G. Cullens ...	3 0	4 0
	Herbert Road to the Dargle.		
16	Ardmore House ...	1 0	1 6
17	Violet Hill House ...	1 6	2 0
18	Kilbride Church ...	1 6	2 0

No.	Name of Place.	Fare for 1 or 2 Passen- gers.	Fare for 3 or 4 Passen- gers.
Powerscourt and Enniskerry Road.			
		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
19	Kilcroney House	2 0	2 6
20	Dargle Gate, East Gate	2 0	2 6
21	Fassaroe House or Berryfield	2 6	3 0
22	Enniskerry	2 6	3 0
23	Powerscourt House	3 6	4 6
24	Centre of Scalp by Enniskerry	4 0	5 0
25	The Dargle—West Gate—Tinnehinch —Powerscourt Lower Gate or Charleville House	3 6	4 6
Old Connaught Road.			
26	Village of Old Connaught	1 0	1 6
27	Jubilee Hall House	1 6	2 0
28	Thornhill House	1 6	2 0
29	Mr. Ryall's House (Old Conna Hill)... ..	2 0	2 6
30	Ballyman House	2 0	2 6
Kingstown and Dublin Road.			
31	Crinken Church	1 0	1 6
32	Crinken Lodge	1 6	2 0
33	Shankill Railway Station	2 0	2 6
34	Loughlinstown Workhouse	2 6	3 0
35	Cork Abbey	1 0	1 6
36	The Aske	1 0	1 6
37	Loughlinstown and Mr. West's	2 6	3 0
38	Ballybrack Railway Station	3 0	4 0
39	Do. Post Office	3 6	4 6
40	Do. R. C. Church and Martello Tower	3 6	4 6
41	Shanganagh Bridge	2 6	3 0
42	Wilford House	1 0	1 6
43	Woodbrook House	1 0	1 6
44	Oaklawn House	1 0	1 6

No.	Name of Place.	Fare for 1 or 2 Passen- gers.	Fare for 3 or 4 Passen- gers.
Kingstown and Dublin Road.—			
<i>Continued.</i>			
		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
45	Shanganagh Castle	1 6	2 0
46	Clifton House	2 6	3 0
47	Shanganagh House	2 6	3 0
48	Airhill	2 6	3 0
49	Ballybrack Church	4 0	5 0
50	Do. Grove	4 0	5 0
51	Wyatville	4 0	5 0
52	Kilmarnock House	3 6	4 6
53	Cherrywood Bridge	2 6	3 6
54	Kilternan Cross Roads	4 0	5 0
55	Ballycorus Mining Works	4 0	5 0
56	Druid Cottage	3 6	4 6
57	Beechwood	2 6	3 6

BY DISTANCE OTHER THAN THE FOREGOING.

		<i>s. d.</i>
Per statute mile, within four miles of Bray Railway Station,		
with 1, 2, or 3 persons	0 8	
Do. with 3 or 4 persons	0 10	

In all the above cases, half fares to be charged where the passenger returns with the same vehicle, and between the hours of 10 p.m. and 8 a.m. double the above fares.

BY TIME, WITHIN THE LIMITS OF THE TOWNSHIP.

First Hour, with 1 or 2 persons	2 0
Do. with 3 or 4 persons	2 6
Every half hour after the first hour for 1, 2, 3, or 4	1 0

Drivers not to be bound to time engagements beyond three hours, except by special agreement.

Drivers are entitled to charge two pence for each article of luggage, such as portmanteau or trunk. No small article, such as bag, hat, or hand-box, such as may be carried in the hand, to be deemed luggage.

Coming from the Stand, Drivers, when required, shall be bound to proceed to the residence of the Hirer without extra charge, if the distance shall not exceed half-a-mile.

Fares to and from places within the Ten Mile Radius of Bray Railway Station, and to other Places beyond said Radius.

No.	Name of Place.	FOR ONE HORSE VEHICLES.				FOR TWO HORSE VEHICLES.				FOR ONE HORSE VEHICLE	Distance in Statute Miles about	
		To and fro for 1 or 2 Passengers.		To and fro for 3 or 4 Passengers.		To and fro.		To place only.				
		s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	s.	d.	
1	Glendalough or Seven Churches	18	0	1	0	0	1	10	0	—	—	20
2	Roundwood	11	0	0	12	0	0	18	0	—	—	13
3	Do. and around Vartry Reservoir	14	0	0	15	0	1	2	6	—	—	15
4	Luggala	14	0	0	15	0	1	5	0	—	—	14
5	Lough Dan	14	0	0	15	0	1	2	6	—	—	14
6	Devil's Glen	16	0	0	18	0	1	5	0	—	—	16
7	Ashford	16	0	0	18	0	1	5	0	—	—	15
8	Dunran	16	0	0	18	0	1	5	0	—	—	16
9	Newtownmountkennedy ...	7	0	0	8	0	0	12	0	—	—	9
10	Glen of the Downs, returning by Delgany	7	0	0	8	0	0	12	0	—	—	12
11	Newrath Bridge or Killough-ter	14	0	0	15	0	1	2	6	—	—	13
12	Newcastle	7	0	0	8	0	0	12	0	—	—	10
13	Kilcoole	7	0	0	8	0	0	12	0	—	—	8
14	Lough Bray	14	0	0	15	0	1	2	6	—	—	13
15	Glencree Reformatory ...	12	0	0	14	0	1	0	0	—	—	11
16	Powerscourt Waterfall <i>via</i> Dargle, and returning by Rocky Valley and Hollybrook	10	0	0	12	0	—	—	—	—	—	14
17	Kingstown	7	6	0	7	6	—	—	—	5	0	8
18	Dundrum	12	0	0	12	0	—	—	—	8	0	10
19	Stillorgan	7	6	0	7	6	—	—	—	5	0	8
20	Monkstown	7	6	0	7	6	—	—	—	5	0	8
21	Dean's Grange	7	6	0	7	6	—	—	—	5	0	8
22	Delgany	5	0	0	7	6	—	—	—	—	—	6
23	Dalkey	6	0	0	7	0	—	—	—	4	6	

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